

Package ‘rmapshaper’

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Type Package

Title Client for 'mapshaper' for 'Geospatial' Operations

Version 0.4.4

Description Edit and simplify 'geojson', 'Spatial', and 'sf' objects. This is wrapper around the 'mapshaper' 'JavaScript' library by Matthew Bloch <<https://github.com/mbloch/mapshaper/>> to perform topologically-aware polygon simplification, as well as other operations such as clipping, erasing, dissolving, and converting 'multi-part' to 'single-part' geometries. It relies on the 'geojsonio' package for working with 'geojson' objects, the 'sf' package for working with 'sf' objects, and the 'sp' and 'rgdal' packages for working with 'Spatial' objects.

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URL <https://github.com/ateucher/rmapshaper>

BugReports <https://github.com/ateucher/rmapshaper/issues>

Imports geojsonio (>= 0.6.0), geojsonlint (>= 0.2.0), jsonlite (>= 1.5), methods, readr (>= 1.1.1), sf (>= 0.6), sp (>= 1.2-7), V8 (>= 3.0)

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apply_mapshaper_commands

Apply a mapshaper command string to a geojson object

Description

Apply a mapshaper command string to a geojson object

Usage

```
apply_mapshaper_commands(data, command, force_FC, sys = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	geojson object or path to geojson file. If a file path, sys must be true
command	valid mapshaper command string
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection (or Spatial*DataFrame) even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with rgdal::readOGR and geojsonio::geojson_sp. If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection (or Spatial object with no dataframe) will be output.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

geojson

check_sys_mapshaper *Check the system mapshaper*

Description

Check the system mapshaper

Usage

```
check_sys_mapshaper(verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

verbose Print a message stating mapshaper's current version? Default TRUE

Value

TRUE (with a message) if appropriate version is installed, otherwise throws an error

drop_null_geometries *Drop features from a geo_list or geo_json FeatureCollection with null geometries*

Description

Drop features from a geo_list or geo_json FeatureCollection with null geometries

Usage

```
drop_null_geometries(x)
```

Arguments

x a geo_list or geo_json FeatureCollection

Value

a geo_list or geo_json FeatureCollection with Features with null geometries removed

ms_clip	<i>Remove features or portions of features that fall outside a clipping area.</i>
---------	---

Description

Removes portions of the target layer that fall outside the clipping layer or bounding box.

Usage

```
ms_clip(
  target,
  clip = NULL,
  bbox = NULL,
  remove_slivers = FALSE,
  force_FC = TRUE,
  sys = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

target	the target layer from which to remove portions. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character points, lines, or polygons; • geo_list points, lines, or polygons; • SpatialPolygons, SpatialLines, SpatialPoints; • sf or sfc points, lines, or polygons object
clip	the clipping layer (polygon). One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character polygons; • geo_list polygons; • SpatialPolygons*; • sf or sfc polygons object
bbox	supply a bounding box instead of a clipping layer to extract from the target layer. Supply as a numeric vector: c(minX,minY,maxX,maxY).
remove_slivers	Remove tiny sliver polygons created by clipping. (Default FALSE)
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with rgdal::readOGR and geosonio::geoson_sp. If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects, as the output is always the same as the input.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

clipped target in the same class as the input target

Examples

```
if (rmapshaper:::check_v8_major_version() >= 6L) {
  library(geojsonio, quietly = TRUE)
  library(sp)

  poly <- structure("{\"type\":\"FeatureCollection\",
    \"features\": [{\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\": {},
    \"geometry\": {\"type\":\"Polygon\", \"coordinates\":
    [[ [52.8658, -44.7219], [53.7702, -40.4873], [55.3204, -37.5579],
    [56.2757, -37.917], [56.184, -40.6443], [61.0835, -40.7529],
    [58.0202, -43.634], [61.6699, -45.0678], [62.737, -46.2841],
    [55.7763, -46.2637], [54.9742, -49.1184], [52.799, -45.9386],
    [52.0329, -49.5677], [50.1747, -52.1814], [49.0098, -52.3641],
    [52.7068, -45.7639], [43.2278, -47.1908], [48.4755, -45.1388],
    [50.327, -43.5207], [48.0804, -41.2784], [49.6307, -40.6159],
    [52.8658, -44.7219]] ]}]}", class = c("json", "geo_json"))
  poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
  plot(poly)

  clip_poly <- structure('{
  "type": "Feature",
  "properties": {},
  "geometry": {
  "type": "Polygon",
  "coordinates": [
  [
  [51, -40],
  [55, -40],
  [55, -45],
  [51, -45],
  [51, -40]
  ]
  ]
  }
  }', class = c("json", "geo_json"))
  clip_poly <- geojson_sp(clip_poly)
  plot(clip_poly)

  out <- ms_clip(poly, clip_poly)
  plot(out, add = TRUE)
}
```

Description

Aggregates using specified field, or all shapes if no field is given. For point layers, replaces a group of points with their centroid.

Usage

```
ms_dissolve(
  input,
  field = NULL,
  sum_fields = NULL,
  copy_fields = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  snap = TRUE,
  force_FC = TRUE,
  sys = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

input	spatial object to dissolve. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character points or polygons; • geo_list points or polygons; • SpatialPolygons, or SpatialPoints
field	the field to dissolve on
sum_fields	fields to sum
copy_fields	fields to copy. The first instance of each field will be copied to the aggregated feature.
weight	Name of an attribute field for generating weighted centroids (points only).
snap	Snap together vertices within a small distance threshold to fix small coordinate misalignment in adjacent polygons. Default TRUE.
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with <code>rgdal::readOGR</code> and <code>geojsonio::geojson_sp</code> . If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects, as the output is always the same class as the input.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

the same class as the input

Examples

```

library(geojsonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure('{ "type": "FeatureCollection",
  "features": [
    { "type": "Feature",
      "properties": { "a": 1, "b": 2 },
      "geometry": { "type": "Polygon", "coordinates": [ [
        [102,2], [102,3], [103,3], [103,2], [102,2]
      ] ] }
    }, { "type": "Feature",
      "properties": { "a": 5, "b": 3 },
      "geometry": { "type": "Polygon", "coordinates": [ [
        [100,0], [100,1], [101,1], [101,0], [100,0]
      ] ] } } ], class = c("json", "geo_json")
poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
plot(poly)
length(poly)
poly@data

# Dissolve the polygon
out <- ms_dissolve(poly)
plot(out)
length(out)
out@data

# Dissolve and summing columns
out <- ms_dissolve(poly, sum_fields = c("a", "b"))
plot(out)
out@data

```

ms_erase

*Remove features or portions of features that fall inside a specified area***Description**

Removes portions of the target layer that fall inside the erasing layer or bounding box.

Usage

```

ms_erase(
  target,
  erase = NULL,
  bbox = NULL,
  remove_slivers = FALSE,
  force_FC = TRUE,
  sys = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

target	the target layer from which to remove portions. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character points, lines, or polygons; • geo_list points, lines, or polygons; • SpatialPolygons, SpatialLines, SpatialPoints
erase	the erase layer (polygon). One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character polygons; • geo_list polygons; • SpatialPolygons*
bbox	supply a bounding box instead of an erasing layer to remove from the target layer. Supply as a numeric vector: c(minX,minY,maxX,maxY).
remove_slivers	Remove tiny sliver polygons created by erasing. (Default FALSE)
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with rgdal::readOGR and geojsonio::geojson_sp. If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects, as the output is always the same class as the input.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

erased target in the same format as the input target

Examples

```
if (rmapshaper:::check_v8_major_version() >= 6L) {
  library(geojsonio, quietly = TRUE)
  library(sp)

  points <- structure("{\"type\":\"FeatureCollection\",
    \"features\":[{\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{},
    \"geometry\":{\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":
    [52.8658,-44.7219]}},{\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{},
    \"geometry\":{\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":
    [53.7702,-40.4873]}},{\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{},
    \"geometry\":{\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":[55.3204,-37.5579]}},
    {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{}, \"geometry\":
    {\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":[56.2757,-37.917]}},
    {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{}, \"geometry\":
    {\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":[56.184,-40.6443]}},
    {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{}, \"geometry\":
    {\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":[61.0835,-40.7529]}},
    {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{}, \"geometry\":
    {\"type\":\"Point\", \"coordinates\":[58.0202,-43.634]}]}",
    class = c("json", "geo_json"))
```



```

points <- geojson_sp(points)
plot(points)

erase_poly <- structure('{
  "type": "Feature",
  "properties": {},
  "geometry": {
    "type": "Polygon",
    "coordinates": [
      [
        [51, -40],
        [55, -40],
        [55, -45],
        [51, -45],
        [51, -40]
      ]
    ]
  }
}', class = c("json", "geo_json"))
erase_poly <- geojson_sp(erase_poly)

out <- ms_erase(points, erase_poly)
plot(out, add = TRUE)
}

```

ms_explode

Convert multipart lines or polygons to singlepart

Description

For objects of class `Spatial` (e.g., `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`), you may find it faster to use `sp::disaggregate`.

Usage

```
ms_explode(input, force_FC = TRUE, sys = FALSE)
```

Arguments

input	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>geo_json</code> or character multipart lines, or polygons; • <code>geo_list</code> multipart lines, or polygons; • multipart <code>SpatialPolygons</code>, <code>SpatialLines</code>; • <code>sf</code> or <code>sfc</code> multipart lines, or polygons object
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a <code>FeatureCollection</code> even if there are no attributes? Default <code>TRUE</code> . <code>FeatureCollections</code> are more compatible with <code>rgdal::readOGR</code>

and `geojsonio::geojson_sp`. If `FALSE` and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a `GeometryCollection` will be output. Ignored for `Spatial` objects, as the output is always the same class as the input.

`sys` Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the `PATH`.

Details

There is currently no method for `SpatialMultiPoints`

Value

same class as input

Examples

```
library(geojsonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure("{\"type\":\"FeatureCollection\",\"crs\":
  {\"type\":\"name\",\"properties\":{\"name\":
  \\\"urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS84\\\"}},\"features\":
  [\\n{\\\"type\":\"Feature\",\"geometry\":{\"type\":
  \\\"MultiPolygon\",\"coordinates\":[[[[[102,2],[102,3],
  [103,3],[103,2],[102,2]]],[[100,0],[100,1],[101,1],
  [101,0],[100,0]]]]}],\"properties\":{\"rmapshaperid\":0}}\\n]\",
  class = c("json", "geo_json")

poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
plot(poly)
length(poly)
poly@data

# Explode the polygon
out <- ms_explode(poly)
plot(out)
length(out)
out@data
```

ms_filter_fields

Delete fields in the attribute table

Description

Removes all fields except those listed in the `fields` parameter

Usage

```
ms_filter_fields(input, fields, sys = FALSE)
```

Arguments

input	spatial object to filter fields on. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character points, lines, or polygons; • geo_list points, lines, or polygons; • SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, SpatialLinesDataFrame, SpatialPointsDataFrame; • sf object
fields	character vector of fields to retain.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

object with only specified attributes retained, in the same class as the input

Examples

```
library(geojsonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure("{\"type\":\"FeatureCollection\",
  \"features\": [{\"type\":\"Feature\",
  \"properties\": {\"a\": 1, \"b\": 2, \"c\": 3},
  \"geometry\": {\"type\":\"Polygon\",
  \"coordinates\": [[[102, 2], [102, 4], [104, 4], [104, 2], [102, 2]]]}]}",
  class = c("json", "geo_json"))

poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
poly@data

# Filter (keep) fields a and b, drop c
out <- ms_filter_fields(poly, c("a", "b"))
out@data
```

ms_filter_islands *Remove small detached polygons (islands)*

Description

Remove small detached polygons, keeping those with a minimum area and/or a minimum number of vertices. Optionally remove null geometries.

Usage

```
ms_filter_islands(
  input,
  min_area = NULL,
  min_vertices = NULL,
  drop_null_geometries = TRUE,
  force_FC = TRUE,
  sys = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

input	spatial object to filter. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character polygons; • geo_list polygons; • SpatialPolygons*; • sf or sfc polygons object
min_area	minimum area of polygons to retain. Area is calculated using planar geometry, except for the area of unprojected polygons, which is calculated using spherical geometry in units of square meters.
min_vertices	minimum number of vertices in polygons to retain.
drop_null_geometries	should features with empty geometries be dropped? Default TRUE. Ignored for SpatialPolygons*, as it is always TRUE.
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with rgdal::readOGR and geosonio::geojson_sp. If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects, as the output is always the same class as the input.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

object with only specified features retained, in the same class as the input

Examples

```
library(geosonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure("{\"type\":\"FeatureCollection\",
  \"features\": [{\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\": {},
  \"geometry\": {\"type\":\"Polygon\",
  \"coordinates\": [[[102, 2], [102, 4], [104, 4], [104, 2], [102, 2]]]}},
  {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\": {},
```

```

      \"geometry\":{\"type\": \"Polygon\",
      \"coordinates\":[[[100,2],[98,4],[101.5,4],[100,2]]]},
      {\"type\": \"Feature\", \"properties\": {},
      \"geometry\":{\"type\": \"Polygon\",
      \"coordinates\":[[[100,0],[100,1],[101,1],[101,0],[100,0]]]}},
      class = c(\"json\", \"geo_json\")

poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
plot(poly)

out <- ms_filter_islands(poly, min_area = 12391399903)
plot(out)

```

ms_innerlines	<i>Create a line layer consisting of shared boundaries with no attribute data</i>
---------------	---

Description

Create a line layer consisting of shared boundaries with no attribute data

Usage

```
ms_innerlines(input, force_FC = TRUE, sys = FALSE)
```

Arguments

input	input polygons object to convert to inner lines. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character polygons; • geo_list polygons; • SpatialPolygons*; • sf or sfc polygons object
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with <code>rgdal::readOGR</code> and <code>geojsonio::geojson_sp</code> . If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

lines in the same class as the input layer, but without attributes

Examples

```

library(geojsonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure('{"type":"FeatureCollection",
  "features":[
    {"type":"Feature",
      "properties":{"foo": "a"},
      "geometry":{"type":"Polygon","coordinates":[[
        [102,2],[102,3],[103,3],[103,2],[102,2]
        ]]]}
    ,{"type":"Feature",
      "properties":{"foo": "a"},
      "geometry":{"type":"Polygon","coordinates":[[
        [103,3],[104,3],[104,2],[103,2],[103,3]
        ]]]},
    {"type":"Feature",
      "properties":{"foo": "b"},
      "geometry":{"type":"Polygon","coordinates":[[
        [102,1],[102,2],[103,2],[103,1],[102,1]
        ]]]},
    {"type":"Feature",
      "properties":{"foo": "b"},
      "geometry":{"type":"Polygon","coordinates":[[
        [103,1],[103,2],[104,2],[104,1],[103,1]
        ]]]}]}, class = c("json", "geo_json"))

poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
plot(poly)

out <- ms_innerlines(poly)
plot(out)

```

ms_lines

*Convert polygons to topological boundaries (lines)***Description**

Convert polygons to topological boundaries (lines)

Usage

```
ms_lines(input, fields = NULL, force_FC = TRUE, sys = FALSE)
```

Arguments

input input polygons object to convert to inner lines. One of:

- geo_json or character polygons;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_list polygons; • SpatialPolygons*; • sf or sfc polygons object
fields	character vector of field names. If left as NULL (default), external (unshared) boundaries are attributed as TYPE 0 and internal (shared) boundaries are TYPE 1. Giving a field name adds an intermediate level of hierarchy at TYPE 1, with the lowest-level internal boundaries set to TYPE 2. Supplying a character vector of field names adds additional levels of hierarchy.
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with rgdal::readOGR and geojsonio::geojson_sp. If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

topological boundaries as lines, in the same class as the input

Examples

```
library(geojsonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure('{ "type": "FeatureCollection",
  "features": [
    { "type": "Feature",
      "properties": { "foo": "a" },
      "geometry": { "type": "Polygon", "coordinates": [[
        [102, 2], [102, 3], [103, 3], [103, 2], [102, 2]
      ] ] }
    },
    { "type": "Feature",
      "properties": { "foo": "a" },
      "geometry": { "type": "Polygon", "coordinates": [[
        [103, 3], [104, 3], [104, 2], [103, 2], [103, 3]
      ] ] }
    },
    { "type": "Feature",
      "properties": { "foo": "b" },
      "geometry": { "type": "Polygon", "coordinates": [[
        [102.5, 1], [102.5, 2], [103.5, 2], [103.5, 1], [102.5, 1]
      ] ] }
    }
  ] }', class = c("json", "geo_json"))

poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
summary(poly)
plot(poly)

out <- ms_lines(poly)
```

```
summary(out)
plot(out)
```

ms_points

Create points from a polygon layer

Description

Can be generated from the polygons by specifying location to be "centroid" or "inner", OR by specifying fields in the attributes of the layer containing x and y coordinates.

Usage

```
ms_points(
  input,
  location = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  force_FC = TRUE,
  sys = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

input	input polygons object to convert to points. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character polygons; • geo_list polygons; • SpatialPolygons*; • sf or sfc polygons object
location	either "centroid" or "inner". If "centroid", creates points at the centroid of the largest ring of each polygon feature. if "inner", creates points in the interior of the largest ring of each polygon feature. Inner points are located away from polygon boundaries. Must be NULL if x and y are specified. If left as NULL (default), will use centroids.
x	name of field containing x coordinate values. Must be NULL if location is specified.
y	name of field containing y coordinate values. Must be NULL if location is specified.
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with rgdal::readOGR and geojsonio::geojson_sp. If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects, as a SpatialPoints* is always the output.
sys	Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

points in the same class as the input.

Examples

```
library(geojsonio)
library(sp)

poly <- structure("{\"type\":\"FeatureCollection\",
  \"features\":[{\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":
    {\"x_pos\": 1, \"y_pos\": 2},
    \"geometry\":{\"type\":\"Polygon\",
      \"coordinates\":[[[102,2],[102,4],[104,4],[104,2],[102,2]]]}},
    {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{\"x_pos\": 3, \"y_pos\": 4},
      \"geometry\":{\"type\":\"Polygon\",
        \"coordinates\":[[[100,2],[98,4],[101.5,4],[100,2]]]}},
    {\"type\":\"Feature\", \"properties\":{\"x_pos\": 5, \"y_pos\": 6},
      \"geometry\":{\"type\":\"Polygon\",
        \"coordinates\":[[[100,0],[100,1],[101,1],[101,0],[100,0]]]}]}]\",
  class = c(\"json\", \"geo_json\"))

poly <- geojson_sp(poly)
summary(poly)
plot(poly)

# Convert to points using centroids
out <- ms_points(poly, location = \"centroid\")
summary(out)
plot(out)

# Can also specify locations using attributes in the data
out <- ms_points(poly, x = \"x_pos\", y = \"y_pos\")
summary(out)
plot(out)
```

ms_simplify

Topologically-aware geometry simplification.

Description

Uses `mapshaper` to simplify polygons.

Usage

```
ms_simplify(
  input,
  keep = 0.05,
  method = NULL,
```

```

weighting = 0.7,
keep_shapes = FALSE,
no_repair = FALSE,
snap = TRUE,
explode = FALSE,
force_FC = TRUE,
drop_null_geometries = TRUE,
snap_interval = NULL,
sys = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

input	spatial object to simplify. One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geo_json or character polygons or lines; • geo_list polygons or lines; • SpatialPolygons* or SpatialLines*; • sf or sfc polygons or lines object
keep	proportion of points to retain (0-1; default 0.05)
method	simplification method to use: "vis" for Visvalingam algorithm, or "dp" for Douglas-Peucker algorithm. If left as NULL (default), uses Visvalingam simplification but modifies the area metric by underweighting the effective area of points at the vertex of more acute angles, resulting in a smoother appearance. See this https://github.com/mbloch/mapshaper/wiki/Simplification-Tips link for more information.
weighting	Coefficient for weighting Visvalingam simplification (default is 0.7). Higher values produce smoother output. weighting=0 is equivalent to unweighted Visvalingam simplification.
keep_shapes	Prevent small polygon features from disappearing at high simplification (default FALSE)
no_repair	disable intersection repair after simplification (default FALSE).
snap	Snap together vertices within a small distance threshold to fix small coordinate misalignment in adjacent polygons. Default TRUE.
explode	Should multipart polygons be converted to singlepart polygons? This prevents small shapes from disappearing during simplification if keep_shapes = TRUE. Default FALSE
force_FC	should the output be forced to be a FeatureCollection even if there are no attributes? Default TRUE. FeatureCollections are more compatible with <code>rgdal::readOGR</code> and <code>geojsonio::geojson_sp</code> . If FALSE and there are no attributes associated with the geometries, a GeometryCollection will be output. Ignored for Spatial objects, as the output is always the same class as the input.
drop_null_geometries	should Features with null geometries be dropped? Ignored for Spatial* objects, as it is always TRUE.
snap_interval	Specify snapping distance in source units, must be a numeric. Default NULL

sys Should the system mapshaper be used instead of the bundled mapshaper? Gives better performance on large files. Requires the mapshaper node package to be installed and on the PATH.

Value

a simplified representation of the geometry in the same class as the input

Examples

```
# With a simple geojson object
poly <- structure('{
  "type": "Feature",
  "properties": {},
  "geometry": {
    "type": "Polygon",
    "coordinates": [[
      [-70.603637, -33.399918],
      [-70.614624, -33.395332],
      [-70.639343, -33.392466],
      [-70.659942, -33.394759],
      [-70.683975, -33.404504],
      [-70.697021, -33.419406],
      [-70.701141, -33.434306],
      [-70.700454, -33.446339],
      [-70.694274, -33.458369],
      [-70.682601, -33.465816],
      [-70.668869, -33.472117],
      [-70.646209, -33.473835],
      [-70.624923, -33.472117],
      [-70.609817, -33.468107],
      [-70.595397, -33.458369],
      [-70.587158, -33.442901],
      [-70.587158, -33.426283],
      [-70.590591, -33.414248],
      [-70.594711, -33.406224],
      [-70.603637, -33.399918]
    ]]
  }
}', class = c("json", "geo_json"))

ms_simplify(poly, keep = 0.1)

# With a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame:

poly_sp <- geojsonio::geojson_sp(poly)
ms_simplify(poly_sp, keep = 0.5)
```

rmapshaper

rmapshaper: Client for 'mapshaper' for 'Geospatial' Operations

Description

Edit and simplify 'geojson', 'Spatial', and 'sf' objects. This is wrapper around the 'mapshaper' 'javascript' library by Matthew Bloch <https://github.com/mbloch/mapshaper/> to perform topologically-aware polygon simplification, as well as other operations such as clipping, erasing, dissolving, and converting 'multi-part' to 'single-part' geometries. It relies on the 'geojsonio' package for working with 'geojson' objects, the 'sf' package for working with 'sf' objects, and the 'sp' and 'rgdal' packages for working with 'Spatial' objects.

rmapshaper functions

All functions

- [ms_simplify](#) - simplify polygons or lines
- [ms_clip](#) - clip an area out of a layer using a polygon layer or a bounding box. Works on polygons, lines, and points
- [ms_erase](#) - erase an area from a layer using a polygon layer or a bounding box. Works on polygons, lines, and points
- [ms_dissolve](#) - aggregate polygon features, optionally specifying a field to aggregate on. If no field is specified, will merge all polygons into one.
- [ms_explode](#) - convert multipart shapes to single part. Works with polygons, lines, and points in geojson format, but currently only with polygons and lines in the Spatial classes (not SpatialMultiPoints and SpatialMultiPointsDataFrame).
- [ms_lines](#) - convert polygons to topological boundaries (lines)
- [ms_innerlines](#) - convert polygons to shared inner boundaries (lines)
- [ms_points](#) - create points from a polygon layer
- [ms_filter_fields](#) - Remove fields from the attributes
- [ms_filter_islands](#) - Remove small detached polygons

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